APRIL. 1780. THE NUMB. 2600.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

WHEREAS a militia law, founded upon juſt and equitable principles, hath been ever regarded as the beſt ſecurity of Liberty, and the moſt effectual means of drawing forth and exerting the natural ſtrength of a ſtate:

And whereas a well regulated militia is the only ſafe and conſtitutional method of defending a free ſtate, as the neceſſity of keeping up a ſtanding army, eſpecially in times of peace, is thereby ſuperceded:

And whereas the militia law of this commonwealth, enacted by the general aſſembly the 17th day of March, 1777, from a change of circumſtances and other cauſes, hath become inſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes aforeſaid, which renders it highly neceſſary that a new law ſhould be enacted: therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the preſident in council, or, in his abſence, the vice-preſident in council, of this commonwealth, ſhall appoint and commiſſionate one reputable freeholder in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county within this ſtate, to ſerve as lieutenants of the militia for the ſaid city and counties reſpectively; and alſo any number of perſons not exceeding two for the ſaid city; and in the ſeveral counties any number not exceeding the number of battalions now or to be hereafter formed; to ſerve as ſub-lieutenants in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively; who, beſides the powers which are given him and them by this act, ſhall have the title and rank which the preſident in council, or, in his abſence, the vice-preſident in council, ſhall confer; which ſaid lieutenant, or, in his abſence or incapacity, two or more ſub-lieutenants, ſhall have full power and authority to do and perform all and ſingular the duties required of the ſaid lieutenants by this act.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants, before they enter upon the execution of their offices reſpectively, ſhall give bond to the treaſurer of the county in which they ſeverally reſide, in the name of the preſident or commander in chief of the ſtate, with one ſufficient ſurety, in the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, conditioned for the faithful accounting for and paying of all the monies which ſhall come to their hands by virtue of this act, when thereunto lawfully required. And that the public bonds given or to be given by the treaſurer of the ſtate or county treaſurers, for the due diſcharge of their reſpective offices, ſhall be deemed to extend to the faithful performance of the truſt hereby committed to them reſpectively.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants (once in every year) ſhall iſſue his or their warrants to the captain or commanding officer for the time being of each company of the ſeveral battalions in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, or to ſome other ſuitable perſon, commanding him, in the name of the commonwealth, to deliver to him or them, the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants, within ten days from and after the date of the ſaid warrants (unleſs the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants ſhall judge a longer time to be neceſſary, which he or they are hereby impowered to grant) on oath or affirmation, which any of them is hereby impowered to adminiſter, a true and exact liſt of the names and ſirnames of each and every male white perſon inhabiting or reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three (delegates in Congreſs, members of the ſupreme executive council, members of the general aſſembly, judges of the ſupreme court, attorney general for the ſtate, the judge of the admiralty, treaſurer of the ſtate, ſheriffs, goalers and keepers of work-houſes, miniſters of the goſpel of every denomination, profeſſors and teachers in the univerſity, poſt-maſters and poſt-riders belonging to the general poſt-office, menial ſervants of ambaſſadors or miniſters and conſuls from foreign courts, and of delegates in Congreſs from other ſtates, regiſtered with the ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, and ſervants purchaſed bona fide and for a valuable conſideration, only excepted.)

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants aforeſaid ſhall, within five days after they ſhall receive the liſts aforeſaid, if they ſee cauſe, alter the preſent diviſions of the city and counties reſpectively, and divide them into new diſtricts, each diſtrict to contain not leſs than four hundred and forty nor more than one thouſand, officers and privates included, at the diſcretion of the ſaid lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants; and then ſub-divide the ſaid diſtricts into eight parts, as nearly equal as may be, paying due regard in each diviſion to the convenience of the inhabitants: Provided always, that two thirds of the lieutenants met for the above purpoſe agree to ſuch diviſion, and that each perſon be annexed to the numerical claſs to which he formerly belonged.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the militia of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, be and they hereby are united to the city of Philadelphia, to act in conjunction with the militia of the ſaid city, and diſtinct from the reſt of the county of Philadelphia; that they draw lots for rank in battalion, and be joined in brigade, and act in every other matter that reſpects the militia law, as if they were inhabitants of the ſaid city, and to be under the direction of the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants of the city.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant and ſub-lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts annexed ſhall, out of the ſeveral battalions of the ſaid city and diſtricts annexed, take ſuch a number as will compoſe eight companies, to form one battalion of artillery, to be officered and arrayed as follows, that is to ſay, one lieutenant colonel, one major, eight captains, eight captain lieutenants, eight firſt lieutenants, ſixteen ſecond lieutenants; the ſenior to bear the ſtandard, and the junior to do the duty of conductor; paymaſter, adjutant and quartermaſter to be taken from the line; one ſurgeon, one ſerjeant major, fife major, drum major, eight clerks, thirty-two ſerjeants, forty-eight bombadiers, forty-eight gunners, eight drummers, eight fifers, and four hundred matroſſes; and both the officers and privates of the ſaid battalion ſhall be ſubject to the ſame fines and penalties for any omiſſion of duty as the infantry: Provided nevertheleſs, that the perſons compoſing the artillery heretofore formed may be permitted to continue as a part of the ſaid battalion of artillery; and the officers ſhall be elected in the ſame manner as is directed by this act for the election of officers of the infantry.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral captains of the artillery battalion ſhall determine their rank by lot, and be numbered from one to eight in numerical order, and be ſubject to be drawn forth into actual ſervice in rotation by companies, according to their number in rank, number one in rank with the firſt claſs of the militia, and ſo on, until all ſhall take their tour, or otherwiſe as the commander in chief of the militia ſhall direct.

Sect. 8. And whereas it is expedient to embody ſuch a number of light horſe as will be uſeful when the militia is called into actual ſervice; therefore,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each of the lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate may form a corps of light horſe, not to exceed ſix privates for each battalion of infantry in each county, to be taken diſtributively out of each, in caſe volunteers offer; otherwiſe at large throughout the county; and the light horſe ſhall be officered as light horſe uſually are, and ſhall be ſubject to appear upon muſter days, and ſhall turn out in claſſes as other militia; and in caſe any perſon who ſhall be admitted into the ſaid light horſe ſhall fail of providing himſelf with a ſuitable horſe, weapons and furniture, ſuch perſons ſhall be liable to be called out and ſerve in the foot militia.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the troop of light horſe in the city of Philadelphia ſhall be limited to the number of fifty, excluſive of officers; the vacancies thereof to be filled in the manner heretofore practiſed; and the ſaid troop ſhall be liable to appear on muſter days, and to be called out into ſervice as other militia; and the light horſe of this ſtate when in actual ſervice ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as the foot militia, and to like fines and penalties for neglect of meeting on muſter days or turning out on their tour when thereunto called; ſuch fines and penalties to be appropriated as the fines and penalties for like offences in other caſes.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any light horſeman ſhall be elected or appointed a commiſſioned officer in any battalion of infantry of his proper city or county, and on notice given him in writing by the lieutenant ſhall accept thereof, his place in the ſaid light horſe ſhall be vacated; and any light horſeman who ſhall be abſent more than four months from his city or county ſhall vacate his place in the troop to which he belonged,

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant ſhall appraiſe the horſe of each perſon ſerving as a light horſeman immediately before every time of going into actual ſervice, and enter the ſame in a book; and in caſe ſuch horſe ſhall be killed or die in actual ſervice, or be taken by the enemy, otherwiſe than by neglect, he ſhall be paid the value of ſuch appraiſement, by an order to be drawn by the lieutenant or any two ſub-lieutenants on the militia fund, in the hands of the treaſurer for that purpoſe.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid lieutenants ſhall give public notice, by advertiſements at ten or more of the moſt public places in the ſaid diſtricts reſpectively, of the ſaid diviſions being made, and appoint a certain day for each diſtrict, not leſs than ten days after the ſaid notice, and requiring the male white inhabitants between the ages aforeſaid, reſiding in the ſaid diviſions reſpectively, to meet at a certain place, as near the centre of the ſaid diviſion as may be, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and ſix in the afternoon of the ſaid day, to elect by ballot two field officers, that is to ſay, one lieutenant colonel and one major. And the inhabitants of the ſaid ſub-diviſions reſpectively ſhall elect by ballot as aforeſaid, on the ſame or ſome other day, as ſoon as convenient, one captain, one lieutenant and one enſign; previous to which ſaid election, the ſaid inhabitants ſhall elect two freeholders to preſide as judges thereof; and all and each of theſe officers reſpectively ſhall be ſuch perſons as have taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration agreeable to the laws of this ſtate; and each captain ſhall appoint a ſuitable perſon for a clerk in his company; and the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant ſhall attend and ſuperintend each and every of the ſaid battalion elections, and ſhall cauſe the lieutenant colonels ſo elected in the city and counties reſpectively to meet together as ſoon as may be, and caſt lots for rank of the battalions; and the rank of the officers in each battalion ſhall be determined by the lot drawn by their reſpective lieutenant colonels; and the captains ſo elected in the ſub-diviſions ſhall meet and caſt lots for their rank in the battalion to which they belong; and the rank of the ſubaltern officers in each company ſhall be determined by the lot drawn by their reſpective captains: and the ſaid lieutenants ſhall, within ten days, or as ſoon as may be, having regard to their local ſituation, tranſmit proper certificates to the preſident of the ſupreme executive council, of the names of the perſons ſo as aforeſaid elected and their rank, both of battalion and companies in the ſeveral battalions, in order that commiſſions may be forthwith granted to them, agreeable to the ſaid certificates: and elections for officers in the light horſe ſhall be made in like manner as elections for officers in the infantry.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any battalion, troop or company, ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect their officers as aforeſaid, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the lieutenant, with the advice and conſent of two or more of the ſub-lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia, and of ſuch county where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall be, to nominate one reputable perſon to the ſupreme executive council, in the room of each officer ſo neglected to be choſen: and the ſaid council approving thereof ſhall commiſſion the ſaid perſon, which ſhall be as effectual, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſaid officers had been elected as before directed; and the ſaid lieutenant ſhall, as ſoon as may be, acquaint the parties ſo neglecting or refuſing with the appointments ſo as aforeſaid made. And the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective officers, elected or appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſerve reſpectively as officers of the militia for the ſpace of three years; at the end of which time the lieutenant of the city and counties reſpectively, in the manner herein before directed, ſhall cauſe a new election to be held in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively: but nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to render any of the former officers incapable of being re-elected.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioned officers of each company ſhall appoint three ſerjeants, three corporals, one drummer and fifer for their reſpective companies: and all perſons who have heretofore been officers in the militia under the late law, if not re-elected, ſhall deliver up their arms, accoutrements, drums, fifes and colours, if paid for by the public, to the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenant of the city or county aforeſaid. And the lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, and the lieutenants of the counties reſpectively, are hereby authoriſed to purchaſe ſuch drums, fifes and colours as may be afterwards wanted to ſupply the companies in the city and counties reſpectively.

Sect. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the field officers of each battalion in this ſtate ſhall conſtitute and appoint in their reſpective battalions one chaplain, one quartermaſter, one ſurgeon, one adjutant, one quartermaſter ſerjeant, one ſerjeant major, one drum and fife major; and the lieutenants and ſub-lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall, at their diſcretion, furniſh and procure proper carriages for the battalions or drafts of the militia, when it ſhall be neceſſary.

Sect. 16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall pay ſuch wages as ſhall be neceſſary to one adjutant, one quartermaſter ſerjeant, and one drummer and fifer, for every day that the ſervice may require them, out of the monies ariſing from fines, on the ſaid adjutant, quartermaſter, ſerjeant, drummer and fifer producing a certificate of the ſervice ſo performed, from the commanding officer of the ſaid battalion or company,

Sect. 17. And whereas the ſums allowed by the late militia law for a drummer and fifer have been inſufficient, and many officers have been obliged to pay conſiderably more; Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the lieutenants ſhall and hereby are required to pay unto ſuch captains or commanding officers of companies ſuch reaſonable ſums as they have expended for drummers and fifers, on their producing an account of ſuch coſts, properly certified.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioned officers of each company of militia ſhall nominate and appoint one diſcreet perſon, who ſhall be called the almoner, reſiding in the diſtrict or ſub-diviſion out of which their company is formed, provided ſuch almoner is above the age of fifty-three years, to take proper care of the families of ſuch poor militia men within their reſpective diſtricts as are in actual ſervice in their own turn, and to grant them ſuch ſupport as their neceſſities may require; provided ſuch ſupport do not exceed half the price of daily labour as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained as herein after is directed; and the ſaid officers of the company, or any two of them, ſhall make out a certificate of their nomination and appointment, directed to the lieutenant of the city or lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants of the county to which the company belongeth; which certificate ſhall enable the ſaid almoner thereby appointed to draw from time to time on the ſaid lieutenant or ſub-lieutenants, for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and he ſhall render an account of the monies by him drawn to the ſaid lieutenants.

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every sub lieutenant of the said city and several counties shall, once in every three months, render an account to his proper lieutenant of all monies received by him, and of his expenditures by virtue of this act, and settle and pay to him the balance of the same: and the lieutenants of the said city and each county respectively shall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him and of his expenditures, and return the same to the supreme executive council once in every six months; and each lieutenant and sub-lieutenant is hereby impowered to employ one clerk, the better to compleat the same; and on failure of accounting as aforesaid each lieutenant and sub-lieutenant shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect, the sum of ten thousand pounds, to be applied as other fines are directed to be applied by this act.

Sect. 20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the precedence of the officers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this commonwealth, shall be determined as follows; that is to say, when the commissions are of equal rank and date, the officers of the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal rank in this state; and next to them the officers of the county of Philadelphia, and so on, according to the seniority of the counties respectively.

Sect. 21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the whole of the militia so enrolled as aforesaid shall be subject to be exercised in companies under their respective officers as followeth: that is to say, in the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed in companies on the two last Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of May: and the first battalion shall muster in battalion on the third Monday in May; the second battalion on the Tuesday following: the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on till the whole number of battalions shall have mustered, according to their numerical rank, on any or every day of the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions shall have mustered in the aforesaid manner; and on the day following, should it not happen to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole number of battalions belonging to the city of Philadelphia and districts annexed shall meet in brigade; and the militia of the city of Philidelphia and districts annexed shall meet to exercise in companies the two last Mondays in the month of August, and in battalion on the two first Mondays in the month of September; and the first battalion on the second Monday in the month of October, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, and the third battalion on the Wednesday; and so on until the whole number of battalions, according to their rank, have mustered, except as before excepted. And then on the day following (with the foregoing exceptions) the whole battalions shall meet in brigade. And in each and every county in the following manner, that is to say, in companies the two last Mondays in the month of April, and the two first Mondays in the month of May; and shall begin their mustering in battalion in the following manner, to wit, the first battalion shall meet in battalion on the third Monday of the said month, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and so on, according to the rank of battalions in the aforesaid manner, mustering each day in the week (Saturday and Sunday excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county shall have mustered in this manner; and in companies the two first Mondays in the month of October, and the two first Mondays in the month of November; and the first battalion in battalion on the third Monday in the month of November, the second battalion on the Tuesday following, the third battalion on the Wednesday, and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county, according to their ranks severally, shall have mustered on any day it may happen (except on a Saturday or Sunday as before excepted.) And on each of the said days every militia man so inroled shall duly attend with his arms and accoutrements in good order; and a serjeant or the clerk of each company shall at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, call over the muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent; and on that day shall make return in writing to the captain or commanding officer then present of such absentees; and all persons so absent at the time of calling over the roll, or who shall depart from the parade before duly discharged, shall be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned.

Sect. 22. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any commissioned officer shall neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days appointed for exercise in companies as aforesaid (unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable accident) such commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay the price of three days labour; and any non-commissioned officer or private, and all enrolled persons, so refusing or neglecting (except as before excepted) shall forfeit and pay the price of one and a half day's labour; and on a brigade or battalion day a field officer shall forfeit and pay the price of six days labour, and a commissioned officer under that rank the price of four days labour, and a non-commissioned officer or private and all enrolled persons refusing to meet and exercise, the price of two days labour (excepting as before excepted) the said prices to be ascertained as hereafter directed; the names and surnames of all which persons, so incurring the said fines and penalties (except such as may have paid the same into the hands of the captain or commanding officer of the company) shall be duly returned by the captain or commanding officer of each company, under his hand, together with such fines as he has received, to the lieutenant colonels or commanding officers of the battalions respectively on each field day; which said lieutenant colonel or commanding officer of battalion shall, on receipt of such fines and returns, forthwith transmit the same to the lieutenant or one of the sub-lieutenants of the county; and also a duplicate thereof to the treasurer of the county; and the said lieutenant or sub-lieutenant shall, immediately after the said returns are respectively made to him, cause the same to be recovered by issuing his warrant to the sheriff, constable or other fit person that he can procure, to levy the aforesaid fines by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, together with five per cent. for collecting where no distress is necessary to be made, and seven and an half per cent. in case of distress and sale, in full for his trouble for levying, selling and collecting (unless the offender shew cause of absence by sickness or otherwise, and can produce a certificate from the captain or commanding officer of the company, who may give such certificate, if he verily believes the offender ought to be excused from paying the said fines:) but if no such goods and chattels can be found, then to seize and take the body of such offender, and commit him to the common goal or some other place of close confinement, for the space of ten days for each fine, unless he sooner pay the same. And the lieutenants shall, twice in each year, transmit the said fines, when collected, into the hands of the county treasurer, who shall pay the same into the hands of the state treasurer, to be kept as a fund, subject to such draughts as may be made upon him from time to time by the lieutenant or at least two sub-lieutenants for the use of the militia of that county. But if the funds of any county, by the generality of their turning out, should be insufficient to answer the draughts for the support of persons serving or suffering in the militia, in that case the executive council shall be impowered to draw on the funds of such other counties whose surplus may be most enabled to bear it.

Sect. 23. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of each county, and the state treasurer, shall keep all the monies arising from fines by the militia law separate from all other monies, and keep separate books to enter the same, for the purposes herein-after mentioned.

Sect. 24. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of a rebellion or invasion of this or any of the adjoining states, then it shall and may be lawful for the president or vice-president in council to order into actual service such part of the militia, by classes, of the city of Philadelphia, or of any county or counties, as the exigency may require. Provided, That the part so called doth not exceed four classes of the militia of the county or counties so called out; and provided also, that such counties shall not be again called upon to furnish any more militia, until an equal number of classes of the militia of the other counties respectively be first called; unless the danger of an invasion from Indians or others should make it necessary to keep in reserve the militia of such county or counties for their own immediate defence.

Sect. 25. And to the end that the militia when called by classes shall be properly officered, the following order is hereby directed and enjoined, that is to say;

For the first draft. The captain of the first company, the lieutenant of the second, and the ensign of the fourth.

Second draft. The captain of the second company, the lieutenant of the first, and the ensign of the third.

Third draft. The captain of the third company, the lieutenant of the fourth, and the ensign of the second.

Fourth draft. The fourth captain, the lieutenant of the third company, and the ensign of the first.

Fifth draft. The fifth captain, the lieutenant of the sixth company, and the ensign of the eighth.

Sixth draft. The sixth captain, the lieutenant of the fifth company, and the ensign of the seventh.

Seventh draft. The captain of the seventh company, the lieutenant of the eighth, and the ensign of the sixth.

Eighth draft. The captain of the eighth company, the lieutenant of the seventh, and the ensign of the fifth.

Non-commissioned officers to take tour of duty with the commissioned officers.

And the field officers of battalions in the city of Philadelphia, and in each county of this state shall be divided in like manner, and each class to be considered as a detachment from different corps, liable to serve two months and no longer, and to be relieved by the class next in numerical order, the relief to arrive at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the supreme executive council from employing or calling out part of any class or any company or companies, battalion or battalions, without respect to this rule, whenever the exigency is too sudden to allow the assembling of the scattered militia which compose the particular classes; and the service of the persons so called out shall be accounted as part of their tour of duty; and the militia in actual service shall receive the same pay and rations as continental troops; their pay to commence two days before marching, and receive pay and rations at the rate of fifteen miles per day on their return home.

Sect. 26. And whereas the militia, when called into actual service, are not entitled to any bounty, such as cloathing, at the public expence; and therefore their reward is not equal to that of the regular troops:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the militia or any detachment thereof are called out on duty, each non-commissioned officer and private shall receive such a sum as, including the continental pay, will amount to the price of common labour for the time of service given, to be drawn from the treasury by the paymasters of the militia from time to time appointed; and the officers, whose duty it may be, are hereby required to make out separate pay-rolls of the said bounty; and that all commissioned officers shall, over and above the pay established from time to time by the honourable Congress, receive the same bounty which a private shall receive.

Sect. 27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at each quarter sessions of the peace of the city, and in the several counties throughout the state, the price of common labour, then current in the said city and counties respectively, shall be enquired into and ascertained; and the justices, or a majority of them attending the said courts, are hereby required to fix and determine what is the average price of common labour at that time by the day; which price, so determined by the said justices, shall be considered as a rate by which all fines shall be determined for neglects or omissions of militia duty during and from that time to the end of the next quarter sessions of the peace; and the said justices are hereby required to make out a certificate of the price so determined for the lieutenants of the said city and counties respectively, under their hands and seals.

Sect. 28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any class or classes of the militia shall be called to perform any tour of duty, the lieutenant or sub-lieutenant shall cause each and every person so called, to be notified of such call, at least three days before the time of assembling the said militia, by a written or printed notice being delivered to him personally, or left at his house or usual place of abode, by some officer, or other fit person employed for that purpose by the commanding officer of said company: and any person refusing or neglecting to perform such tour of duty shall pay, for each and every day he shall so neglect or refuse, the price of one day's labour; and in case he shall be possessed of such estate as is herein after mentioned, shall pay such additional sum as by this act is farther directed.

Sect. 29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master or mistress of any apprentice, and the father or mother of any minor, liable to serve in the militia, who shall refuse or neglect to attend as aforesaid, such minor being in the service of his father or mother, master or mistress, they shall be respectively accountable for the fine or fines so incurred by such minor or apprentice.

Sect. 30. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no mariner or seaman shall be subject to the fines and penalties of this act for not performing militia duties, if such mariner or seaman is in actual employ by being shipped for a voyage, or absent at sea.

Sect. 31. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the militia of this state, whilst in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal army: Provided, that upon any transgression or offence of a militia man, whether officer or private, against the rules and regulations of the federal army, the cause shall be tried and determined by a court-martial of the militia of this state; and that it shall be in the power of the president of the supreme executive council, or in case of his absence, of the commanding officer of the militia, to mitigate, suspend or pardon, any punishment to which any militia man may be sentenced by a general court-martial.

Sect. 32. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine for an omission of performing his tour of militia duty, within five days after the appeal herein after mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the lieutenant or any sub-lieutenant to issue his warrant to the sheriff, or any constable or other fit person that he can procure, to levy the said fine, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, lands and tenements, together with seven and a half per cent. and the charges of keeping the distress, in full for his trouble for levying, selling and collecting; which said distress and sale shall be made according to the directions of the law for levying and selling goods and chattels distrained for rent; but if no such goods and chattels, lands and tenements can be found, then to seize and take the body of such offender, and commit him to the common jail or some other place of close confinement, for the space of four months, unless he sooner pays the said fine; and no process shall issue to stay the execution of such warrant, unless in case of the seizure of real estates. Provided always, That if any person shall think himself aggrieved in the seizure of his lands and tenements, he may enter an appeal before the justices of the next court of common pleas for said county, and on the party's giving sufficient security, within six days next after any lands and tenements shall be seized or distrained as aforesaid, to prosecute such appeal with effect, the justices shall receive the same and stay further process; and the said justices shall return every such appeal on the first day of the next term, and the court shall direct a trial by a jury of the country as in cases of debt, whose verdict shall be final and conclusive; and except in extraordinary cases, of which the court shall judge, all such appeals shall be tried at the term to which such returns shall be made: Provided also, That in case real estate be sold as aforesaid, such sale shall be made by the sheriff of the county, who shall make a sufficient deed for the same, and put the purchaser into possession thereof.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

UPON PUBLIC DEBTS AND TAXES.

'TIS now some time since I have troubled you, or the public, with my speculations: I again ask to be indulged a few words upon pecuniary affairs. Our public debts are large, and our taxes are and must necessarily be pretty high; and we must exert ourselves to discharge our public debts as fast as we can. I would gladly put my countrymen (some I mean who need it) upon their guard, and prevent their incapacitating themselves to pay taxes, by their purchasing superfluities, and going into a prodigal way of living. I am sorry to find many of our common sort of people inclined to live above their income, so as to involve themselves in debt. Too many have lavished away their money which they easily obtained, and are now beginning to run in debt to support themselves in luxury. Many of our people, those that had any prudence, who were seven years ago considerably in debt, have in the flow of money that has been of late freed themselves from their private debts. After having so easily paid our private debts, 'tis pity we should needlessly and foolishly involve ourselves again. We have found by experience, that we can, with good œsonomy, live within ourselves, with very few European goods, and with very little West-India produce. I am sorry to hear that some families are already beginning to hire money to buy foreign goods at the extravagant price they must give for them. I fear some people think, that when the war is over, and merchants goods flow in upon us, we may indulge ourselves in all the luxuries of dress and bodily appetite. But, my friends, the case must be far otherwise. We must be very frugal, live as much as possible within ourselves, live low, and spare what we can, not to buy superfluities, but to pay our public debts, which we have necessarily contracted by the war. 'Tis of great importance that the body of our people, the farmers and tradesmen, should live in character, live frugally, live independent, support themselves without running enormously into debt. On farmers and tradesmen the hopes of our country are chiefly built: Those are the most useful members of society. The king and nobles are served from the field: Manufacturers produce our cloathing, and other articles of use and conveniency. Much the greater part of our inhabitants ought to consist of farmers and manufacturers. These properly œconomized, rightly employed and encouraged, will make a country flourish. By these our taxes must principally be paid: From this body of men our military forces must chiefly be drawn; and I might add, that by the beforementioned useful members of society, the freedom of our elections, and consequently the freedom of our country, will and must be supported: For those that are very opulent, and those that are dependently poor, will in general rather destroy, than preserve the freedom of elections, and the freedom of our country. Should a considerable number of our farmers and tradesmen, by mistake, pride, or folly, run into debt, become bankrupt, and a considerable number of those occupations fail, it would be an unspeakable damage to our country. I would therefore intreat my fellow countrymen to preserve their station, live frugal, not involve themselves in private debts, nor bring themselves into a dependance upon others. Should the war cease, we must not expect to flow in ease and luxury immediately. We have been engaged in an important struggle, which is not so much for ourselves as for posterity. We must not expect the principal advantages of this contest to come in our day. Our children will reap the agreeable effects. We may well sustain all those difficulties for the sake of posterity. Is it not common for parents to labour and toil, deny themselves of rest, and go through innumerable hardships for the sake of their children, and that with all freedom? And shall not we chearfully bear all the difficulties of this war, that our posterity may be free, may flourish, may enjoy a land of liberty and religion, as well as plenty? What hardships have our pious ancestors endured to give us a quiet settlement and retreat in this land? We have in this war been laying the foundation of great good; we may well bear a little difficulty for such a glorious end. Nor do I mean to lead you to think that we shall be depressed beyond measure; we may live comfortably and yet discharge our debts, if we will be frugal, will live within ourselves, live as we have done three years past. Taxes must be as high as industrious frugal farmers and tradesmen can well pay, without reducing them so as to prevent their managing business to advantage. The idle, the prodigal, those that are not frugal, must and will sink and come to nothing, and the loss to the public will not be great; but the industrious and frugal must not be taxed to oblige them to sell land, or utensils, so as to prevent their carrying on their business to advantage. As we too long neglected suitable taxation, so some may now fear that we proceed too fast; but I think we need not fear. One hundreth part of our estate will pay one year's tax, and also support the war one year. And shall we be unwilling to part with one hundreth part of our estate to defend our land and secure our priveleges? It will require prudence in our legislature to lay taxes in the most suitable and satisfactory manner. There have been some difficulties and some uneasiness attending our late method of taxing. I would propose to consideration, whether it would not be better for every one to pay a certain part of all his estate; suppose the hundreth or two hundreth part of his estate, real and personal. Would not this be more

equitable and satisfactory to the country in general? Those that are rich can live well with ninety-nine parts of their estate, and the poor would not much feel the loss of one hundreth part of what they have. A few certainties should first take place to lighten the whole, and then a certain part of every mans estate might be required. I know there would be several objections to this method. As that it would be difficult to come at the worth and value of some mens estates; that some would not care the world should know how rich or how poor they are; that the method would be disagreeable to rich people, and disoblige so great a number of persons of importance, as would be a damage to the public. I think the answers to all these are so easy that it would be improper for me to spend time to exhibit them; and think it sufficient to have suggested the method to consideration. Some other observations upon our public debts I must defer to another opportunity.

EUMENES.

P. S. If it should be thought that what I have said tends to diminish merhandize, and the importation of foreign goods, so as to be a damage to the country, I answer, that I am well sensible of the importance of a foreign trade towards enriching a country. But I would observe, that a foreign trade must be proportioned to the internal produce of the country. We must be able to export as much as we import, and we ought to export a little more. A brisk foreign trade can be carried on only by a plentiful country produce, and home manufactures. If country productions are diminished, foreign trade will feel it in double proportion; because a country can subsist upon a scanty produce, even when they have little or nothing to exchange with the merchant for exportation. Therefore a foreign trade will feel a diminished country produce, more than the country itself. There is but little danger of preventing the irruption of merchants goods, for people in general are ready to buy as much, and rather more, than they are able to pay; and to encourage them to buy beyond their abilities, will be a damage to the merchant in the end.

E.

B O S T O N, *March* 20.

We hear that a prize ship, laden with 18,000 bushels of black oats, bound from England for Georgia, is taken by a New-London privateer, and safe arrived at Newport.

Captain Adams, who arrived here on Saturday, brings the following intelligence:

That he sailed from Martinico the 22d of February; two days before he sailed, Count de Gras and Admiral Picquet arrived from a cruize with nine sail of the line, and joined six sail more which lay at Martinico: The day before he sailed, a ship arrived from Bordeaux, in 45 days passage, and brought advice, that Admiral Shaffo lay at the Isle of Rhee, with 16 sail of the line, a fleet of merchantmen and transports, with 10,000 troops on board, destined for Martinico. That Admiral Arbuthnot, with part of his fleet, were blown off the coast of Carolina, and had arrived at St. Christophers. The fleet from France were daily expected when he left Martinico.

March 30. Saturday last arrived at New-London a letter of marque sloop, of 10 guns, from St. Kitts bound to New-York, with eighty hogsheads of rum, prize to the privateer ship ----, Capt. Smedley, from New-London.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead a prize Ship of about 250 tons burthen, laden with 1600 barrels of flour and 1400 barrels of beef and pork. She was one of a fleet of victuallers bound from Europe to New-York, and taken by the Aurora, belonging to Newbury Port.

By this prize we learn, that a motion had been made in the House of Commons of Great-Britain, for declaring the American Colonies independent, but was carried in the negative by a majority of 52.----And that after this another motion was made, that as his Excellency John Adams, Esq; a member of the American Congress, had arrived in France, with full power to treat (by approbation of our illustrious Allies) relative to a peace, a vote was carried, by a majority of 54, to choose a committee to make a report of what might be judged proper to be done at the adjournment of the British parliament, which was to meet on the 18th of January last.

N O R W I C H, *March* 7.

Last Saturday the Hon. General Assembly of this State ended their adjourned Sessions at Hartford. We learn, that they have agreed to raise (by voluntary inlistment, if that can be effected soon, otherwise by peremptory draft) 1800 men (being this State's quota to fill up the Continental army) they are to have a bounty of five hundred dollars, Continental currency; forty shillings per month, in HARD CASH; to have every necessary refreshment; and be held in service until the first of January, 1781—They have also resolved to emit 40,000l. paper money, on the faith of the State, to be considered equivalent to gold and silver; to draw an annual interest of five per cent. and remain in circulation only four years---Likewise have repealed the noted TENDER ACT, making the Continental money a lawful tender for the payment of old debts, agreeable to the nominal sum. They have also agreed to the stipulating of prices of articles, to take place at such a time as the States universally agree on. The Governor is vested with the power of fixing the day, when he is to issue his proclamation accordingly. Further, have caused to be levied 6 dollars on the pound, on the list for 1779, to be paid at three payments, viz. in April, June and September, two dollars each.

W O R C E S T E R, *March* 23.

By several gentlemen from Boston, we learn that a vessel has lately arrived there from England, after a passage of about six weeks. As the post is not arrived from the capital, we are not able to give our readers all the intelligence brought by this vessel; and shall only observe, that we are informed, that the Master was taken in an American bottom some time ago, and carried into England; that he there got favour so far as to be appointed to the command of the vessel before mentioned, which was bound to New-York, with a number of others, with stores, &c. for the British army, but being separated from the other vessels in a gale of wind, he bore away for Boston, where he arrived; it is said that the British papers, brought by him, contain an account of a warm engagement between the Spanish and English fleets off Gibraltar, wherein the former had four frigates taken, and four belonging to the latter blew up; that the Spaniards had quitted their attack upon that place, and the English had reinforced the garrison; that great preparations were making for war in several parts of Europe; that no force of consequence was like to be sent to America this spring; that Great-Britain had not got any assistance from foreign powers, but that they expected it; and that a defensive war would be carried on for the present by Great-Britain in America.

P R O V I D E N C E, *in Rhode-Island, March* 25.

The master of a vessel arrived at Newport in 21 days from Guadaloupe reports, that two transports with troops, being part of the fleet which sailed from New-York the 26th of December, have been captured and carried into that island; also that 35 sail of them had arrived at St. Christophers, much damaged by the severe storm that happened soon after they left New-York.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, *March* 27.

We hear from the northward, that two small parties of the enemy, Indians and Tories, have lately appeared in Tryon county, and at Skeensborough, and done some mischief,---at the first place, burnt a house and carried off five prisoners; at the last, surprised and taken 13 of the militia, but these accounts are not fully authenticated.

T R E N T O N, *April* 5.

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Tenton Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners.---Another small party, which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and just returned home.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *April* 12.

Yesterday se'nnight died Mrs. ANN SMITH, the wife of WILLIAM SMITH, of this city, Physician.------ She was descended of an ancient and respectable family; and with a disposition peculiarly amiable, and in her deportment exemplary and engaging, she availed herself of superior natural and acquired accomplishments to diffuse a constant beam of happiness through the several connexions of social and domestic life.-----Her remains were accompanied to the Presbyterian burying-ground in Arch-street, by a very respectable number of her friends, who knew her merits when living, and now lament her death.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, dated April 6.

"I have just received intelligence of the sailing of the British fleet out at Sandy-Hook yesterday morning. They consisted of ten ships and seven brigs. The troops on board are the 42d regiment, one battalion of the guards, the Anspach regiment, Lord Rawden's brigade and Simcoe's foot, amounting in the whole to about 2000. There is not one horse gone on board. They are convoyed by the Rainbow, the Delight and the Swift brig, and it is said they expect to be met with at sea by the Galatea and Thames frigates, which left New York last week with the packet. It is reported that Sir H. Clinton's heavy baggage is gone in the fleet."

The Dean frigate has sent into Boston a prize ship, with 400 hogsheads of Jamaica spirit, bound for New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Bilboa, dated February 1, 1780.

"We are sorry to say that an unlucky accident has happened to eight sail of Spanish line, who cruized off Gibralter; they, being separated from some others, fell in with Rodney's fleet of twenty one of the line, and a number of frigates. The Spanish Admiral, Mr. Langara, endeavoured to get away, but finding it impracticable, he determined to engage; and there followed a most desperate engagement from two o'clock in the afternoon, until four the next morning. We have but an imperfect account as yet, but we hear that four of the Spaniards got into Cadiz, one, the St. Domigo, was blown up, and two or three were taken, quite unfit for service; should the bearer be detained till next post, will inform your Excellency at foot. This affair happened on the 10th ult. and on the 13th, a fleet of twenty-four sail of the line sailed in quest of the English, so that some farther event is daily expected, and wish sincerely may prove successful to the allies of the States Six of the Spanish men of war were engaged with all the English fleet, and there are but three missing. The engagement does the greatest honor to this nation, as they disabled half the enemy's."

The Alliance, Capt. Paul Jones, is safe at Corunna, and Captain Cunningham along with him.

Sunday last arived here, in 22 days from St. Croix, the brig Pallas, Captain Walk, loaded with rum and salt.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals have appointed WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun. Esq; Register and Clerk of said Court

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house in this city, on Monday, the twenty-fourth instant.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

S T Y N E R AND C I S T,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

T O B E S O L D,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD-LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be sold by public Vendue, at the Coffee-House, on Friday, the 14th instant, at Ten o'Clock,

A Quantity of Sails and Rigging, Chain-plates, *&c. &c.* ¶

Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Plainfield Township, in the County of Northampton, on the 16th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, about 7 or 8 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, with a small Star on his Forehead, about 13 Hands high, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner is desired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

March 30, 1780. ¶ JOHN KELLY.

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such farther time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is also represented to Congress that many persons in the different States have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any farther inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the respective Commissioners of the Loan-Offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution.

Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, signed by the Magistrate administering the same: "I do swear (or solemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the first of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the second of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authorised to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be indorsed, provided that each indorsement shall be witnessed by a Magistrate:

That the Commissioners of the several Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treasury, immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

March 28, 1780.

Resolved, That the resolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the resolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clause, be revived and extended to the first day of January next;

That all bills of the said emissions not brought in by or before the said first day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are desired to attend the Annual Election of Twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to be held, according to Law, on the First Day of May next, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at said Hospital.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Aniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

WHEREAS a certain Person, named Patrick M'Crosson, did, some Time in October last, in an unlawful and unbecoming Manner, drive and leave a COW on the Premises of the Subscriber, in East-Marlborough Township, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania: These are therefore to desire the said Patrick M'Crosson forthwith to take said Cow away, and pay the Costs and Charges which have accrued, otherwise he may expect I shall take a due Course of Law to sell said Cow.

April 4, 1780. ¶ SILAS HARRY.

New-London Township, Chester County, March 27, 1780.

WHEREAS my Wife Mary eloped from my Bed and Board on Tuesday, the 21st of March inst. out of Stubbornness, and I have great Reason to believe she will contract Debts: I therefore forewarn all and every Person or Persons not to credit her for any Sum whatsoever on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts contracted by her after the date hereof.

¶ WILLIAM STEEL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the Name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers, by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March* 4. P. BLACKBOURN.

Just imported and to be sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
In Market-street, opposite the Indian King, the following
GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green rattinets, halfthicks and serges; Russia sheeting; Russia ravens duck; Irish linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marseilles; Marseilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; spotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; silk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue persians and sarsnets; black and white modes, sattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant assortment of Chinese, sattin, paduasoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white silk mitts; black and coloured sewing silk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muslins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; scarf twist, different colours; Scotch and stitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worsted, yarn and thread hose; worsted breeches patterns; sham-buck and split-bone knives and forks; single and double bolted padlocks; best cupboard, chest, and stock locks; files of various sorts; brass furniture for bureau desks; iron and brass desk, cupboard, table, chest, butt, H and HL hinges; brass picture hooks, and cloak pins; shoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood screws, screw pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, pistol cap and seal end pocket ditto; razors and scissars; round and square chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other shoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; sleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant assortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyson, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf sugar; allspice, indigo; choice old spirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for sale on Commissions as usual.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

THE following Articles, supposed to be stolen, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, *viz.*

28 yards broad and narrow striped linen, 14 yds. of each.
8½ yards Russia towelling, marked with ink nn½.
4 pieces Brittannia; silver for a sword handle.
8 fine Holland aprons without binding.
1 plain black sattin cloak, lined with black taffety.
1 plain black taffety ditto, lined with black shaloon.

Any person having lost any of the above articles, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. † JOHN ORD.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about six or seven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouse colour, but more light about the nose and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a small star in her forehead, branded T on the near shoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be seen, paces and trots both very natural, her back sore with boils, and some hairs off near her shoulders. Whoever secures said Mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceased, did in his life time purchase of William Penn, Esq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennsylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas some person hath lately set up a pretended claim to the same, as the subscriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all persons from purchasing of any such pretended claimant, any part of the said five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; also the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the same, as all such pretended claims and titles set up to the land and premises aforesaid will be disputed by the subscriber, according to the powers vested in him for that purpose, and as the laws of the state of Pennsylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaser.

Mount-Pleasant, in the state of New-Jersey, March 20, 1780. ¶

March 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain person, who calls himself John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for sale, supposed to be stolen, did make his escape from the sign of the Leopard, in Easton, Chester county, on the night of the 8th instant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, consisting of a coat, jacket, shirts, stocks, and stockings; the whole supposed to be stolen, as he absconded in a very clandestine manner. The said Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, striped shirt, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and old shoes. Any person that has lost the said goods, or any of them, by applying to the subscriber, at the aforesaid sign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath since come and proved it, and taken it away.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber rides Post from Lancaster to Philadelphia once a week; he sets out from Lancaster on Tuesdays, and returns on Fridays; those who choose to subscribe for the papers may find him at his house, in Queen-street, opposite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a subscriber, and three for a non-subscriber. Those who have any letters to send from Philadelphia to Lancaster may find him at the King of Prussia, in Market-street. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entrusted to the care of their humble servant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

WRAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a star in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white spots on her back and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold, by ‡ JOSEPH BASKET.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth instant, from the door of the Subscriber's Coach house, at the back of the Minister Plenipotentiary's house, a light English bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickness, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, so that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckskin breeches. Also GEORGE TAYLOR, about six feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dressed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waistcoats: They are deserters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, is hereby offered to any person who will secure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving stolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June last, from the subscriber, living on Robinson's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting shirt, tow body shirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived some time with Mr. Patterson Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Chester county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he understands something of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Justice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or secures him so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on the 5th of this instant March, two HORSES, the one a chestnut sorrel, about 12 years old, with a star in his forehead, and about 14 hands high; the other a sorrel, about 10 years old, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white, and about the same highth of the other; both natural trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM GLADEN. ¶

Northumberland, March 14, 1780.

TO be sold at public sale, by the subscriber, in the town of Northumberland, on the first day of May next, 1st. No. 40, a corner lot, situate on King-street and Front-street, near the Market-place, with a good still-house, a pump, and all distilling utensils. 2d. No. 39, situate on the north side of King-street, with a compleat brew-house, malt-house, kitchen and barn, a good pump, a kettle of 20 barrels, and all brewing utensils in good order. 3d. No. 38, with a good dwelling-house, two stories, a good garret and cellar, the whole well finished. 4th. No. 10, situate in Water-street near King-street, with a good still-house, pump in good repair; together with several lots in a good situation, not improved; also sundry out lots, &c. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by PHILIP FRICK. ¶

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of such persons as have business with the Board of Treasury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

To be sold at private sale, by the subscriber, at his smith's shop, in Second-street, above Vine-street,

A Compleat HORSE-MILL, for grinding all sorts of grain, with two setts of stones (one pair entirely new) boulting-cloth, boulting-chest, &c. The whole in good order.——He will also sell a horse, used to go in the Mill. For further information, apply to

¶ LEWIS PRAHL.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have constant Business, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the interest and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-street continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:——Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kensington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:——John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley township, of about 56 acres, with improvements, situate on the River Schuylkill:——Peter Arthur, One lot in the District of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street 15 feet and in depth 90 feet:——Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Gloucester-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be sold, at the Court-House in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after the sale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the sale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforesaid person brought with him into the neighbourhood a horse and a mare, which he disposed of, and are suspected to be stolen also. Any person applying to the subscriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at
RICHARD FOOTMAN'S STORE,
In Second-Street, below Market-Street, Philadelphia,
A great VARIETY of
LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlass, Platilla Royal, Brittannias, and Irish Linens, Fashionable chain and plain Gauzes, Modes, Sarsenets, Persians, Ribbands, Nankeens, elegant Chintz and Calicoes, Cambricks, best Hyson and Souchong Tea. †

N. B. Goods received for Sale on the usual Commission.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a short switch tail, shod all round, natural pacer, and about six inches above the tail is a spot about the bigness of a hand with grey hairs, one plain saddle mark, one hip is supposed to be an inch lower that the other when standing a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wissahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, shall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, March 23, 1780.

A NEGROE FELLOW

WAS taken up yesterday, by the subscriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of said fellow is hereby notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

¶ THOMAS STOUT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.